THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER
and Pictorial Times

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ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.

No. V.

IN attempting to give a brief and general description of the transitions of French architecture, we feel something like an *embarras de richesse*, for France contains about twenty-five or twenty-six of these transition cathedrals, built at varying epochs, and combining many styles. Some of these were commenced quite in the beginning of the twelfth century, and numbers of them were not completed till nearly three hundred years had passed away; still it is noteworthy that very nearly all their distinguishing features and more important characteristics date from the thirteenth century.

The transition from the very early or round Gothic to the true pointed style, took place later in England than in France; and even when it manifested itself in our country, it was introduced by a French architect, who undertook the remodelling of Canterbury Cathedral in 1175. Before this period it had gained firm footing on the Continent, and one portion of Rouen Cathedral, the exterior of which forms the first of our four illustrations, ranks among the very earliest examples of the true pointed style in France. Parts of this extraordinary building belong to almost all architectural ages; the beauties of almost any style may be found in it, and the defects also, as well as the beauties; it is a kind of wilderness of art, reminding us of the wild luxuriance of nature in tropical regions, in the richness of its ornamentation, and in the total disregard of rule that especially marks it. Looking at its transept towers, we think nothing can be more beautiful, till we glance at the towers of the west front, and find that the former are extinguished—killed as it were—by their richness. We might study the façade for an entire year without exhausting its store of quaint conceits and playful fancies; and in examining this cathedral, above all others, we become conscious of the assiduity with which Gothic art copied from nature; there is, indeed, no feature in this style more remarkable than the constant and truthful application of natural subjects as adjuncts and accessories.

Rouen Cathedral was designed to have a central spire, provision for which has evidently been made in the plan of its structure; probably as it is placed so near the coast, it was intended to make this spire a kind of beacon, to be seen far out at sea, but for some cause it was omitted in the construction of the building, until in a later age an extraordinary piece of patchwork was added to the whole, consisting of a wooden spire! Such a production as this was not very likely to endure the wear and tear of succeeding centuries, and accordingly we find that it was destroyed after a time; and lately another patchwork spire has been added in its place, of iron this time, the builders being determined to make it sufficiently strong, but so miserably poor and attenuated-looking, that it has more the air of an excrescence on the building, than of a legitimate portion of it.

The spire of Harfleur Church, rising up far above the dark recesses of that quaint old town, has been selected as our second illustration, and next claims our attention. Perhaps some may think it a little wire-drawn and attenuated, but its design and ornaments are good, and its peculiar elegance and aspiring lightness inevitably arrest the traveller's attention, and make him afterwards connect all his reminiscences of Harfleur with this beautiful structure. This kind of spire is nothing more than the full and perfect development of the pinnacle, still their uses are very different, the one being more or less essential to the structure over which it rose, the other having, in fact, no use except a mystical one—that of helping to raise the eyes, and with them perhaps, the thoughts, above the world, and heavenward. Now a tower was manifestly constructed upon a utilitarian idea; it was the home of the bell, a place of observation, a post whence, in time of war, an invading enemy could be safely and effectually attacked, but a spire is simply an ornamental feature, as in the present instance. Perhaps this is one of the very best in France for its age and size, uniting all the elements of a good design, without extravagance and without short-comings. As we look up at it from the street it is as graceful an object as can well be imagined; but notwithstanding the beauty of this example, we must confess that, as a rule, French architects are not happy in their designs for spires.

Turning to the examples of transition in English architecture, we point out Chester Cathedral, our third illustration, as a singular example of the change out of Norman and into Gothic, which characterises so many of our finest ecclesiastical buildings. The lower arches of the exterior, as may be seen from the engraving, are almost

SYRIAN HAREM.—(*See Page* 55.)

purely Norman, above them a row of rudimentary and undeveloped ones verge towards the Gothic, higher yet, a row of windows partake of the distinguishing features of both styles, and above all another row of windows in the early Gothic style, complete the gradual unfolding of the design.

This cathedral was built in the reign of three Henrys—Henry the Sixth, the Seventh, and the Eighth, its Norman details do not therefore arise from antiquity, but simply from the questionable and incongruous taste of the period, with the exception that is of some few early remains, which belong to a previous structure. Observe the short and massive centre-tower, evidently intended as the foundation of a spire, which, for some reason, has not been super-added; its style refers to a decidedly later era than that of the main building, though both are composed of the same material, that soft red sandstone that is so easily injured, and so frequently out of repair. Few of our cathedrals suffered more from the ravages of the Puritan soldiery than this; traces of their fanatic zeal exist alike on the exterior and the inner part, very singular traces indeed in some instances, for the statues of the saints, having been dismembered, but not destroyed, were afterwards repaired by an unskilful artist, who understood his work so very imperfectly, that he placed wrong heads on wrong shoulders, and virgin martyrs smile peacefully upon us, above the bulky limbs and coarse drapery of some stalwart confessor of the Faith. The engraving gives an idea of the cloisters, which once formed a square of 110 feet round the cathedral; on the south side they exist no longer, six Saxon arches alone remaining; but other portions are tolerably perfect. A very beautiful chapter-house is attached to the edifice, and strangers are particularly attracted by a fine crypt in the purest Norman style, which has been discovered under a portion of the prebendal houses.

Our fourth and last illustration claims our attention. It is a particularly good view of Hereford Cathedral, one of the very oldest structures that have escaped the ravages of Time There has been much dispute about the date of this beautiful edifice—probably we shall never ascertain with certainty the precise period of its foundation, but we know from historical sources, that in William the Conqueror's time it was rebuilt and altered, the design being to make it resemble the church of Aix-la-Chapelle as much as possible. The reader can see from the engraving that it is a cruciform building, with a fine tower that springs from the intersecting portion, from the part, that is, where the short part of the cross intersects the long part. The tower at the Western end of the Cathedral fell in 1785, and during the consequent repairs, the whole Western front was re-built; in fact, as we trace the writings of past ages in the varying decorations of this grand monument of art, it requires but a small stretch of imagination to transport ourselves in thought to the warlike era of the Normans, to the stormy times of the Plantagenets, to the late period when art was fast declining, and so on to the age, more recent still, when it re-asserted its power; for on this enduring chronicle all these epochs have left clear and indubitable traces. An altar-piece of singular beauty enriches this Cathedral; the subject is Christ bearing the cross, and it is copied from Magdalen College, Oxford. The east window contains the largest English specimen of painting on glass; it represents the Last Supper, and its cost was 2,600*l*. Thirty-four bishops of Hereford sleep beneath the shadow of those majestic towers, and a number of very beautiful shrines and tombs add their peculiar solemnity to this grand mausoleum. And as we walk along the dim and far-stretching aisles, or beneath the pointed shadows of the pinnacles, we feel that the existence of such structures as these strongly pleads the cause of Christianity—we feel that it was by a kind of inspiration that they were designed and built, to witness to all succeeding ages the fervent faith and the steadfast hope, that from these watch-towers looked heavenward, amid the gloomy night of comparative ignorance and barbarism.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary visited the German Gallery, New Bond-street, on Saturday, to see Mr. Holman Hunt's picture of "The Finding the Saviour in the Temple" and the new pictures by Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur.

THE CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

ULLA: A FAIRY TALE.

BY ARIELL THORN.

Lolah, for it was she, perceiving that she could no longer be concealed, advanced a few paces with unsteady and trembling steps, and, without leaving the shadow of the trees, crouched down on the ground in the attitude of a suppliant. The voice repeated—

"Speak, and fear nothing; what has brought you here?"

Lolah felt her voice falter and die away when she tried to answer: at last she spoke—

"I seek a boon from the kindness of the elfin people," she said, and her voice sounded strange and out of place in the fairy scene.

After a moment of whispering and debate the bird-like speech was heard again.

"Name the boon," it said.

"Give me a child; make me the mother of an heir to these fair lands; I am lonely and desolate, obliged to endure too, day by day, the presence of one not of my blood, who must one day rule in my husband's stead, should no child be given him; grant me but this, sweet dwellers in the fairy glen, or, if it may not be, tell me that I cannot be a mother, so shall my heart be more at rest, no longer distracted by unquiet hopes and fears."

For a long time no reply came to the ear that listened for it so eagerly, but a soft murmur as of many voices, mingled with the night wind, and Lolah knew that her petition was being considered; at last the answer came—

"This thing is not impossible; you may be the mother of a child, but a heavy penalty must go with the gift."

"Yet might this penalty be softened, hidden from the mother's heart," said another voice.

"Oh grant me my petition," exclaimed Lolah, "and I accept the penalty—yet stay, you have not named it."

"It must not be named," answered one of the fairy speakers; "were it once whispered in your ear, our power to veil and soften it would be gone; be content, the desire of your heart shall be given you, and a token awaits you at your home."

Lolah would have poured out thanks and blessings, but in a moment the elfin people had vanished from her sight, only the heavy shadows laid upon the wet grass, and the wind sighed mournfully among the pines. Swiftly and silently she returned to the castle, and worn out with fatigue and excitement, she soon fell fast asleep.

When she opened her eyes the next morning, all that had happened the night before seemed to her so like a dream, that she could not persuade herself to believe in its reality, until on looking round her room she saw close to the foot of her bed a cradle, beautifully wrought in silver filagree. This then was the fairy token promised to her, and the scene in the Haunted Glen had really taken place; she rapturously kissed the little cradle, and pressed to her heart the downy pillow on which her baby's cheek should rest; then a sadness fell upon her as she thought of the unnamed and mysterious penalty attached to its birth, and again the thought that the fulness of her love should close it round and shelter it from every evil, gave her courage and comfort.

As she descended the stairs she met little Ulla, and she hastily gathered up the skirts of her robe, that they might not touch the child. I am sorry to represent Lolah in an unamiable light, for she is rather a favourite of mine, but the truth must be told, above all in anything so veracious as a fairy tale, and the truth is that in her heart of hearts Lolah hated this child. She was naturally jealous, not fond of children, easily worried and irritated by them, yet exceedingly anxious to have one of her own, on which to bestow a world of love and tenderness that was stored up somewhere in that wayward and inconsistent nature of hers. It is a great pity, but the fact is that people were no more perfect in fairy times than they are now, and Lolah in particular was such a very long way from perfection, that she disliked the sight of this inoffensive orphan, whose company was in a measure forced upon her, and felt strange throbs of jealous anger at her heart whenever Aubyn commended the docility and intelligence of his little niece. She felt as if some child of hers that ought to be in existence were robbed of its heritage and of its father's love by this intruder. It was very foolish and unreasonable of her, doubtless, but in these important chronicles we dare not alter a word or improve an erring character.

When Lolah found that the fairies had not deceived her, but that she was really likely to give an heir to her husband's fair dominions, amid all the joy and tenderness that swelled up in her heart, she remembered as one great cause of exultation that now there would be an end to Ulla's pretensions to succeed Aubyn; also that his notice and affection would be attracted from her to his own child, and that Ulla would probably be dismissed to the nurseries of the castle, and would no longer vex and annoy her. Amid all this cause for congratulation, one dark cloud sometimes hovered over her bright prospects of happiness, as she asked herself again and again, "What penalty could it be?"

(To be continued.)

THE LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

(*See Page* 64.)

Our engraving is copied from an exceedingly interesting picture which formed one of the collection in the last exhibition of the Paris Salon. It is from the pencil of M. Bonvin. The skilful distribution of the light produces an admirable effect by throwing into bright relief the modest and simple figure of the young girl and the kindly and benevolent countenance of the Lady Superior.

THE SYRIAN ATROCITIES.

The following is dated Constantinople, July 18, and reaches us, *viâ* Marseilles:—

"The Ambassadors have received accounts of the recent massacres at Damascus. The Druses and Bedouins, in returning to Kamar (?), passed through Damascus, and proposed a general massacre of the Christians to Abd-el-Kader, who refused to countenance it. The inhabitants, however, became accomplices in the murder of the Christians. The other details are in accordance with those already known. It is confirmed that some of the Turkish soldiers assisted the assassins. Their general, Ahmed Bey, took to flight, but the other authorities remained in the fortress. The Turkish reinforcements sent to Syria are said not to exceed 6,000 men, as it is not possible to withdraw the troops from Roumelia, on account of the agitation prevailing there. Sir Henry Bulwer has received a telegram from London, and immediately had a long conference with the Sultan."

THE FIGHTING IN SICILY.

There had been three engagements near Messina, in the first of which Garibaldi's forces suffered severely. A telegram from the theatre of war, dated Mirè, July 17, 2 A.M., thus speaks:—

"MEDICI TO THE DICTATOR.

"The enemy renews the attack with greater energy and greater force. Three thousand men are fighting on our right against five hundred of ours. The fight lasts for more than two hours with a well-maintained fire. The enemy has bombs and cannons, with positions well chosen; he resists energetically. Two charges with the bayonet on the part of our men decide the day. The enemy retire to Milazzo; has suffered severe losses in killed and wounded. We a few killed, but a great number wounded. We have made some prisoners. The spirit of the volunteers is admirable.

"The most devoted chief,

"ANTONIO LUDARO.

(Extract) "The Secretary of State,

"Palermo, July 18." "CRISPI.

"THE GENERAL MEDICI TO THE GOVERNOR OF CEFALUS.

"BARCELONA, July 17, 7.15 P.M.—The enemy endeavoured to turn my extreme right. I sent four companies against him. Most animated battle. The enemy, with a force of 2,000 men, with artillery and cavalry, was repulsed. He retired on Milazzo. Our loss, seven killed, several wounded. That of the enemy more considerable."

The Amazone has arrived from Genoa with a large number of volunteers. The Dictator left Palermo, on board the City of Aberdeen, with a strong contingent. He placed himself at the head of the army which is operating in the province of Messina.

Garibaldi has received an accession of two fine steamers from England, one called the British Vulcan, and a considerable sum of money. Kossuth's staff had arrived.

COMPROMISE PROPOSED BY THE KING OF NAPLES.

TURIN, Thursday.—The object of the mission of the Marquis de la Greca is to bring about a compromise by which the King of Naples would accept the result of universal suffrage in Sicily, should the Western Powers guarantee the integrity of his Majesty's dominions on the mainland, and prevent Garibaldi from effecting a landing there.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A GRUMBLER.—We believe that it was Goldsmith who said that "content is a substance, happiness a shadow."

EVELINA.—In astronomy the "sidereal year" is the period in which the fixed stars apparently complete a revolution, and come to the same point in the heavens.

A TROUBLESOME GIRL.—Our correspondent would see last week that we had not forgotten her request. We hope the design given was of a character suitable for her purpose.

MARGARET.—The Forget-me-not luxuriates as much on the summit of the mountain as it does on the margin of the brook. Those in lofty situations far excel in beauty of tint their less-elevated relatives who live in lowlier regions.

EMILY.—The article required will be found in the number of thi journal for April 21st. It is a design which looks extremely rich when worked for either a black or white waistcoat, the only two styles which are allowable for any gentleman to wear.

YOUNG AND INNOCENT.—We recommend you to leave your eyelashes alone; and as to the cosmetic you mention, we would advise you to leave that alone also. The use of such meretricious devices may diminish, but will certainly not heighten, the attractions of the *young* and *innocent*.

AMELIA.—The silextine ornaments, now rather extensively worn in Paris, are a new sort of imitation of coral usually made, as bracelets, brooches, hair-pins, studs, and buttons. They are good imitations of coral, costing rather less than half the price of the genuine article.

A BURGESS.—It was the custom formerly to levy a contribution from the aldermen of the City of London on their election to that office of the sum of sixty pounds, to be applied towards defraying the expenses of keeping the City State Coach in repair. This as well as many other old customs has undergone a change.

FREDERICA.—The late Duke of York possessed one great military merit which made him very popular with the army. He was always accessible to the private soldiers, listening with suavity and patience to all their complaints. It is stated, on the Duke's own authority, that he never refused an audience to the humblest private in the ranks.

MANCHESTER.—The name of Crœsus has become a bye-word for wealth. He was the last King of Lydia, and was conquered by Cyrus. His offerings to the Temple of Delphi consisted of one hundred and seventeen large tiles of gold; a large cistern of gold, and another of silver: together with a female statue in gold, four feet and a-half high. Such gifts as these, added to the luxuries by which he lived surrounded, have acquired for his memory a sort of proverbial celebrity.

M. H.—The University of St. Andrews had formerly the same right as the other Scotch Universities to exact copies of printed works for its library, but this right was exchanged during the reign of William the Fourth for a yearly grant of six hundred and thirty pounds, which now procures for the library many valuable and useful books, more advantageous to the students than the promiscuous accumulation which the former privilege produces.

MRS. COLONEL B.—The laws of etiquette are too important for society to allow them to be disregarded. There is so great a significance even in the simple act of precedence, that it sometimes requires a first-rate diplomatist to settle the point. At the memorable interview of the First Napoleon with the Emperor Alexander, in the conference at Tilsit, a raft was moored in the middle of the River Niemen, in order that the most perfect equality should be preserved.

HANNAH.—Both the Mauve and the Solferino are colours that can now be manufactured of a durable dye, but we are far from assuring any correspondent that they will be certain to obtain them in any shop, not even in those of a respectable standing. We can, however, supply them with a test which they can practice at the cost of purchasing a small sample of the article which they desire to add to their wardrobe. Having obtained this, let them soak it in vinegar, and then leave it to dry. If the colour has flown, it will not have been the genuine: if it remain unchanged, they will be assured of its continuing durable to the end of its wear.

A CONSTANT READER.—It is a most singular fact that in the outer and smaller islands of the Hebrides the greater part of the timber used in building the cottages has been drifted across the Atlantic, borne eastward and northward by the great gulf-stream. Many of the beams used in these buildings are of American timber, which storms and tides have cast upon the shore. But not only have these waifs and strays consisted of cut timber, but whole trees have been thus stranded, evidently torn up by their roots on the borders of transatlantic rivers, and swept across the sea, to land on these marginal islands of the Hebrides.

T. W.—Doomsday-book is believed to be the oldest record of England. It is the survey of the kingdom, begun by William the Conqueror. From that survey, it was intended that judgment might be given upon the value, tenure, and services of all the lands in the kingdom. The precise date at which this survey was undertaken is not positively fixed by historians, but it is supposed to have been commenced in 1080, and completed in 1086. According to some authorities, the appellation of "doomsday-book" was given to the Conqueror's survey, because its decision upon questions of land tenure and the like was as irrevocable as the sentence on the Day of Judgment.

THE DUNMOW FLITCH.—The three flitches of bacon proposed to be presented this year by Mr. Harrison Ainsworth will not take place, as intended, there being only one happy couple who are claimants. Without competition, all the preliminary fuss would be done away with, and the whole affair would become ideal letter.

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A NEW ILLUSTRATED TALE,
BY ARIELL THORN,
WILL COMMENCE THE FIRST WEEK IN AUGUST.

THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPER
AND
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1860.

THE DRUSES AND THE MARONITES.

WE have already given the particulars of the frightful massacres committed in the East upon the defenceless Maronites, who hold the Christian faith, or profess to do so, after a somewhat rude and imperfect fashion. From time to time new details have reached us, the latest news being decidedly more satisfactory than that of a few days back, for in some parts the outbreak has been quelled, and in others the rage of the fanatics appears to be diminishing. It has also been suggested, but without sufficient foundation, that French agency caused the rising in Damascus, as well as the later outbreak in Lebanon. Certainly the riots in Damascus afforded the French an excellent opportunity for interfering in Eastern affairs, of which they were not slow in availing themselves; but, beyond this, all attempts to elucidate their motives must be conjectural. So strong a feeling of horror and indignation prevails against our late allies, the Turks, that the English public generally would not be sorry to see a combination between England, France, and Russia, for the purpose of undermining the Sultan's power; this indicates a marked and singular change of feeling from that which roused this country only four years ago, when we stood side by side with the French and the Turks to withstand the encroachments of Russia. But the English Government must not be too hastily accused of lukewarmness in this matter. It was right and fitting that before it interfered it should be well assured of the necessity for interference, the influence of England in the East being far too important to be either risked or lightly used.

Probably the world has never seen more complete and thorough-bred fanatics than those of Mohammedan manufacture; strong enthusiasm working in their excitable natures, transforms these "saints" into something at once pitiable and revolting. In one of our illustrations the reader may see a group of these, and in the sullen determination expressed in their faces may trace the working of their singular fanaticism. "Strange tales, but true," have reached us of the constancy with which they endure self-inflicted torture, instigated by a mistaken religious zeal. In the case of the outbreak, the people have been roused and excited by these men, and urged to exterminate Christianity, and we cannot wonder that they who had no pity for themselves should have none for a race whom they regard as heretics and enemies.

Another illustration shows the interior of an Eastern harem, with dancing girls in the centre about to commence a performance; into these harems the wives and daughters of the murdered Christians are brought as captives, and required to join in the amusements with which the ladies of the East beguile their secluded lives. In some instances the very words in which the captive Jews of old complained of the cruelty of their masters exactly apply to them, for those that led them away captive required of them a song and melody in their heaviness.

We cannot but foresee a new era about to dawn on Syria, dating from the suppression of these outbreaks, and the subsequent remoulding of the country, for such disturbances as these must not only be ended, they must also be prevented from recurring, and the very steps necessary to be taken for this object will entail a kind of revolution. The line of demarcation that separates eastern and western nature must always be a strong one; their thoughts will never be our thoughts, nor their ways our ways; still it is probable that a greater unity of feeling, of civilisation, and of interest may result from the very causes that compel us at present to regard them from a hostile point of view. And the resources of Syria are in many respects abundant, and susceptible of much improvement, and of extended use. On the whole, while we deplore the crimes and the bloodshed which have blackened the annals of the land, we look hopefully forward to its future, believing, both from its situation, its climate, and its natural resources, that it may rise in the scale of nations; that ground which was as the very cradle and birthplace of Christianity, may yet be the theatre of progress, and of the more advanced form of civilisation.

THE AGAPEMONE.

THE present age is universally admitted to be one of advanced civilisation; the means of education are thrown open to every portion of the community, the barriers of ignorance and superstition are shaken, and in many instances thrown down, and the light of reason and of Christianity shines upon many dark places.

Every now and then, however, some startling revelation of weakness and folly makes us aware of the great amount of work still left undone; and one of the strongholds of superstitious credulity has just been brought before the English public, in a recent lawsuit. Mr. Henry James Prince, at one time a clergyman of the Established Church, but disgraced and silenced by the separate judgments of two of our bishops, discovered a royal road to wealth and power, in playing upon the follies of weak and easily-duped individuals, and representing himself as charged with a new revelation from God. It is a very old imposture, and, unfortunately, has almost always been in some measure a successful one, for a class of persons who prefer to believe in extravagant and impossible theories (apparently for no better reason than *because* they are extravagant and impossible) have existed and will exist in every age.

Ladies of independent property were especially singled out as Mr. Prince's victims. His work was, first to impose on them with specious pretensions of a Divine mission, and then to lure them, and with them all that they possessed, into that apostolic institution of his, the "Agapemone." For the particulars of the action recently brought against him, to recover a large sum of money, which a lady of feeble intellect had been induced to bestow upon him, to the injury of her relatives and natural heirs, we refer the reader to another portion of this paper, only desiring to remind any who may possibly be tried and tempted in this manner, that when a scheme for self-aggrandisement underlies any new religious theory, it requires only a very small portion of commonsense to see through the design of the theoriser.

ADULTERATION—ITS CAUSE AND REMEDY.

WE are accustomed to hear the principles on which English commerce is conducted spoken of in high terms, and we associate the name of a British merchant or tradesman with fair and honourable dealing, and not without cause, since this nation owes to commerce so very much of its prosperity; while, on the other hand, a fair and upright system of trade must always in the end gain its own reward.

How is it, then, that the demon of adulteration underlies our social fabric? That it is scarcely ever absent from our dress or from our tables, the investigations of late years have very fully revealed. Like the spear of the angel in Milton's epic, the test of the analyser has made the truth stand forth, visible to all eyes, and red lead has started from our cayenne, copper from our pickles, alum from our bread, and pigmentary poisons from our confectionary.

The great profit which attends adulteration is, of course, the inducement to make it a study, a trade, nay, of late years, a complete science, an enormous saving being effected by the substitution of cheaper for dearer articles; but one simple adulteration would very frequently defeat its own purpose and expose itself, by greatly altering the appearance, or the flavour, or both, of the adulterated article; therefore it is that many substances are tampered with a second and even a third time, in order to conceal effectually the first adulteration. The practice extends so very widely, and the business is so exceedingly profitable, that we can scarcely hope to check it by threats of fine or even imprisonment—we must endeavour simply to find it out and to make it public, to trace its various devices and expose them to the world; and in this manner we may hope eventually to suppress, if we do not altogether exterminate it.

But a large proportion of the public, even while complaining of the great prevalence of this fraud, encourage it most effectually by following after *cheapness*, almost, it would appear, without regard to the quality of the cheap article. Thus while a certain kind of silk, poor and thin, and largely intermixed with cotton, finds one hundred purchasers, when a coarse substantial fabric at the same price finds ten, and a real unadulterated silk, one—the temptation to adulterate it to the utmost will exist, and the faint gloss of the cheap dress, "warranted all silk," will disappear in the course of a few days' wear; for a public which patronises cheap and juggling imitations offers a premium on adulteration, and in a manner causes it to exist. If those persons who cannot afford the real and unmixed article, would discountenance the sale of pretended "bargains," and buy instead something that is good of its kind, and, as far as they can tell, *is* what it appears to be, the evil would certainly receive at least a check.

At the same time it is not these cheap goods *alone* that are deteriorated by the practice, from which indeed scarcely any article that we wear, or eat, or use, can be pronounced exempt. We have tried to show that purchasers can do something to protect themselves, by avoiding, in the first place, notoriously cheap houses, and in the second place, impossibly cheap bargains; but they can do something more than this, by encouraging the system of warranting articles in writing or printing, under one of the provisions of the Adulteration Bill, the warranty being inscribed upon each package, and being also appended to the name of each article set down in the invoice or bill.

It is by such means as these, rather than by fine or imprisonment, that we must hope to wage successful war against an evil that daily threatens our health and lives, that mixes arsenite of copper with the bon-bons that tempt our little children, and loads our tea with chromate of lead, our flour with Cornish clay (not *cornish*, unfortunately), and our vinegar, with sulphuric acid; that is not content with making "every sweet a snare," as the adage says, but makes sweets, sours, and bitters, all snares alike.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

Our national defences have received not one whit too much attention. That they should be in a thoroughly efficient state is demanded not only by the instincts of patriotism, but by the interests of philanthropy. As there is no nation on the face of the globe whose stake in its material prosperity is so large as our own, so there is none the pulsations of whose moral life throb in so many human hearts of divers races, beliefs, and climes as ours. The qualities which raise man above the brute, and which distinguish one community of men from another, are never found existing in anything like isolation. There are virtues which can hardly have a being among an enslaved people; there are vices which are well-nigh banished when once a community breathes the air of liberty. It is to Great Britain that the guardianship of that sacred freedom which is the prolific parent of so many other social blessings, seems, by some inscrutable decree of Providence, to have been confided. It is no proud boast, but the sober statement of a simple matter of fact, when we say, that in securing the inviolability of these shores we are preserving for mankind at large and for future generations the highest and noblest type of civilisation which the world has ever beheld.

Happily, we are all agreed as to the end; we only differ as to the means. The Ministry have very naturally adopted the conclusions of the Royal Commission, and on Monday evening Lord Palmerston moved a resolution in the House of Commons based on their report. He spoke with a frankness as to the necessity for the proposed measures which left no possibility of mistake as to his meaning, alluding, in round terms, to our "nearest neighbour," as constituting our great source of danger. He proposed, in accordance with the recommendations of the commission, to proceed at once to commence fortifying our dockyards and arsenals, and the ports of Dover and Portland, and to create a central arsenal. The sum required will be 9,000,000*l.*—a less amount than that estimated by the commission, in consequence of their having included in their estimate armaments which will come out of the annual votes. It is proposed to spend this year 2,000,000*l.* on the works in question, this sum and the remaining 7,000,000*l.* to be raised by terminable annuities of thirty years' duration. Mr. Sidney Herbert went into some detail of the plans proposed to be carried into effect, and a discussion followed, as to whether the resolution should be adopted immediately, as proposed by the Premier, or postponed. Ultimately the latter course was adopted, the debate being adjourned to Monday, the 30th inst. There can be no doubt that whatever criticisms may be made upon the plan, it will be adopted. It was a noteworthy circumstance, that when, in answer to some remarks from Mr. B. Osborne, Lord Palmerston observed, "I am sure that if we press this question to a division, it will be carried by a large majority," he brought down approving cheers from the Opposition benches.

The report of the select committee on the organisation of the army has been issued. The question of greatest interest on which it treats is in reply to the inquiry, How is the army to be governed? Mr. Sidney Herbert's scheme is that which commended itself to the committee as most meriting approval. He suggests that there should be one commander-in-chief, as at present, a Parliamentary under-secretary, two permanent under-secretaries, of whom one shall be a military officer, and also an assistant under-secretary. There should also be a director of *materiel*, an inspector-general of fortifications, a director of supplies, a director-general of the medical department, a storekeeper-general, and a commissary chief, as at present, and an accountant-general, having charge of the finance. The Secretary of State would thus be surrounded with professional advisers, who would always be at hand to give him the benefit of their experience. We can hardly say, however, that his responsibility would be more undivided and unquestioned than it is at present. In fact, one result of this report is to show that the Secretary of State for War already possesses greater power than had been generally supposed.

Contradictory reports reached London, up to the commencement of the present week, as to whether the Prince of Wales had been invited to the United States by the President. All doubt upon the subject is removed by the appearance in Wednesday's papers, of a correspondence between the two highest personages in Great Britain and America. The President, writing to Her Majesty, courteously offers to the Prince a "cordial welcome" at Washington, and promises such a greeting to the son as shall prove the American people's admiration for his royal parent both as a mother and a sovereign. The Queen gracefully reciprocates Mr. Buchanan's amenities, addressing him as "My good Friend," and promising that the Prince will in person "mark the respect which he entertains for the chief magistrate of a great and friendly state and a kindred nation." The correspondence is as novel as it is gratifying. The genial tone in which the Queen writes will assuredly add to her popularity in the United States.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1 (*Promenade Costume.*)—Dress of grenadine-de-soie trimmed with seven narrow flounces, edged with green silk. The corsage full, and the fulness is drawn to a point in front of the waist. The sleeves are in puffs. The paletot is of grey silk, rather short in the waist, and fitting somewhat closely to the figure at the back. It has a pelerine trimmed round with a bias fold of grey silk, edged with green. The same trimming finishes the edge of the skirt and sleeves. It also covers the seam on each side of the skirt, and passes up the outside of each sleeve. A small black neck-tie and collar, and under-sleeves of worked muslin trimmed with Valenciennes. The bonnet is of sewed chip, and the trimming, both on the outside and under the brim, consists of bouquets of the foliage and berries of the service-tree, with grass intermingled. The curtain is composed of white crape bordered by a row of green velvet and surmounted by a plaiting of black silk edged with narrow white lace. Strings of broad white ribbon.

Fig. 2. (*Morning Dress.*)—Robe-de-chambre of light grey silk sprigged with rose-colour flowers and foliage in various tints of green. This robe descends behind in graceful folds, the fulness being set in at the neck-piece in flat plaits. Each side of the open front is edged with a revers bordered with a quilling of pink ribbon. The revers diminish in width as they ascend to the waist. From thence upwards they augment in width, and they are carried round the back of the neck and form a square collar. The sleeves are shaped to the elbow, and descend only to about the middle of the arm. They are finished at the shoulder by an epaulet, and at the lower part by a turned-up cuff, both being trimmed with a quilling of pink ribbon. The dress worn under the robe-de-chambre consists of white muslin. The corsage is high and trimmed with a frill of worked muslin, which encircles the throat and passes down the front of the corsage. The skirt is trimmed with rows of needle-work insertion, from the lower edge of which descend frills of worked muslin. The sleeves are in puffs. Head-dress, a net composed of pink silk lacet. The meshes are rather large, being of the size of about half-an-inch. The net is edged round with a trimming consisting of rosettes formed of loops of the same pink lacet.

OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Among several elegant dresses just completed by a fashionable *modiste*, we may particularise one composed of Chambery gauze, having a white ground sprigged with small mauve-colour flowers. It is trimmed with eleven flounces, and the flounces are composed alternately of mauve-colour silk, pinked at the edges, and of the same material as the dress. The corsage is pointed, and has a berthe of Chambery gauze. The sleeves are so contrived that they may be made either short or long. The short sleeves consist of three narrow frills, and when long sleeves are required, pagodas are attached to the under part of the short sleeves. A pelerine of Chambery gauze is added to the dress, and this—with the long sleeves—transforms it from an evening costume to one which may be worn during the day. A much-admired evening dress has been made of blue silk, trimmed with three flounces of double tulle, of the same colour as the silk, and fluted. Above the flounces descends a tunic of black lace, and the corsage has a berthe composed of black lace and double frills of tulle. In the centre of the berthe there is a bow of blue ribbon with flowing ends. The sleeves are trimmed with frills.

For an elegant style of morning costume, peignoirs of embroidered muslin are always in favour at the present season. In form these peignoirs differ but little one from another; but the pattern of the needle-work and the disposal of the trimming of lace and ribbon vary according to taste. Some have a pelerine and others are worn with a casaque. The morning cap should harmonise with the peignoir in style and trimming. Two caps made by a Parisian milliner, and forming part of the trousseau of Mademoiselle de B ——, are trimmed with ruches of silk. On one the ruches are blue, and on the other maize-colour. These caps are intended to be worn with peignoirs of worked muslin, one of which is lined with blue and the other with maize-colour silk. Among the newest caps which have appeared there are several of a round shape, and composed of a mixture of guipure and bouillonnés. They are trimmed with bows of coloured ribbon, and have strings of the same. We have seen some caps composed of organdi with crossings of Valenciennes. They are slightly pointed in front and trimmed with blue velvet ribbon. The curtain is trimmed with Valenciennes, and the strings consist of white sarsnet ribbon.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

An official notice from the Post-Office has been issued, stating that information has been received from the Director-General of the Sardinian Post-Office of the establishment of steam packets, to run twice a week from Genoa and Leghorn to Palermo. These packets will leave Genoa every Monday at 11 P.M., and Leghorn every Saturday at noon. The postage must in all cases be paid in advance; and letters, &c., intended for conveyance by these packets must be specially addressed "via Sardinia."

DOUBLE MURDER IN NEW YORK.

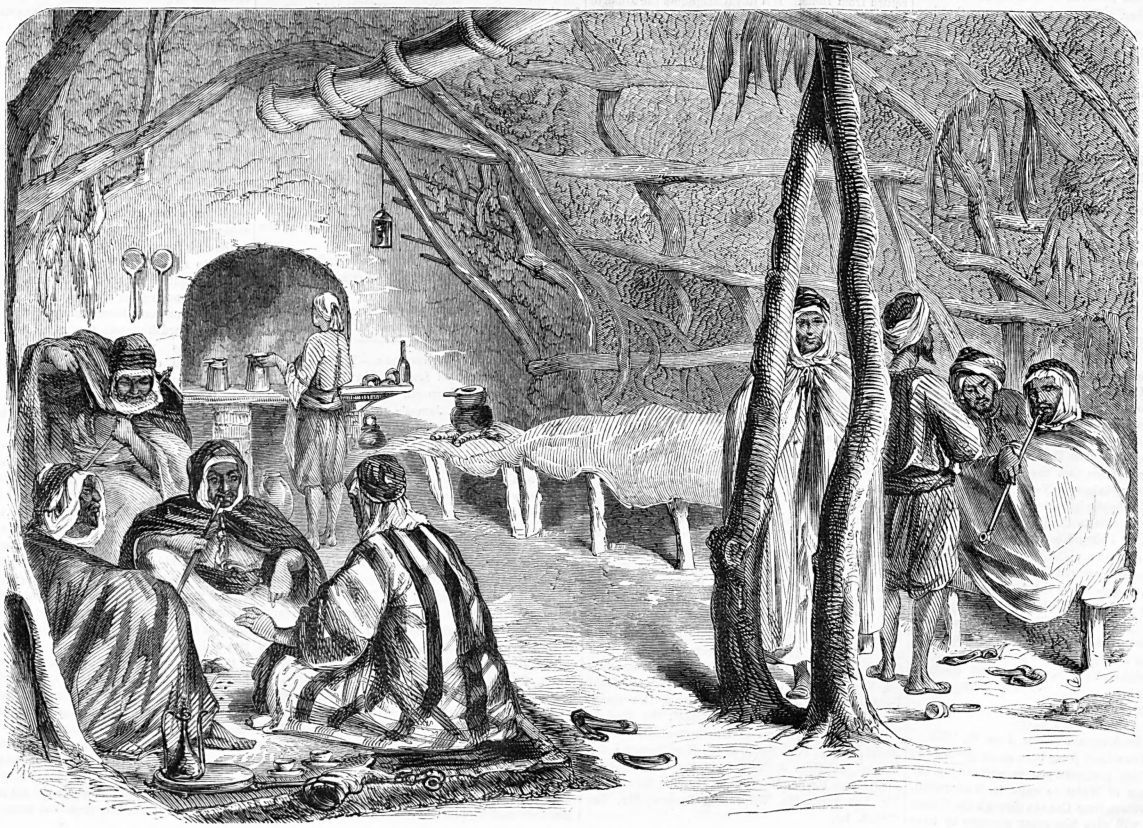
The New York papers give the details of a terrible double murder in that city, of Mr. John Walton, a wealthy distiller, and Mr. J. W. Mathews, a railroad contractor. Mr. Walton was returning home at night with his cousin, Mr. R. H. Pascall, when a man came up behind and discharged a pistol at Mr. Walton's head, the shot taking effect behind the left ear. Mr. Walton fell, and soon ceased to breathe. In the meantime Mr. Pascall, in company with several other persons, pursued the murderer, and Mr. Mathews had got so near to him that the murderer, to avoid arrest, turned and fired at Mathews, the ball piercing his breast. Mr. Mathews fell, exclaiming, "He has shot me!" and in the confusion produced the man escaped. Mr. Mathews was conveyed to the nearest drug store, but died almost before he reached it. The murderer has not been identified, and all search for him has up to the present time proved unavailing. It is well known, however, that Mr. Walton's life has been repeatedly threatened by a son of his wife's by a prior marriage. From this lady Mr. Walton was endeavouring to procure a divorce, on the ground that she treated him cruelly, and that he was afraid to live with her. Her name was Ellen M. Russell, and she stated to Mr. Walton, on making his acquaintance, that she had been twice married. Shortly after the marriage, however, Mr. Walton found that the lady had been married at least three times previously, and that one of her husbands, a Mr. Morrison, was living in Drayton, Ohio, and that she had not procured a legal separation from him. The lady used every means in her power to prevent Mr. Walton from pursuing the suit for divorce, and two of her sons by a former marriage, Charles and Edwin Jefferds, threatened to take Mr. Walton's life if he did not stop the suit. As a protection against these parties, Mr. Walton never left his room at night, unless accompanied by Mr. Pascall. One of the Jefferds has surrendered but he puts in an *alibi*.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

The annual *fête* in aid of the funds of the Great Western Railway Widows' and Orphans' Provident Society, which has for its object to provide for the widows and orphans of the employés of this company, whose death may be occasioned by accident or otherwise, was celebrated on Tuesday, on a most extensive scale, at Hungerford Park, at which it is estimated that not less than 5,000 persons were present, amongst whom were several of the company's officials, &c. Of the above number about 2,000 or over were conveyed from the metropolis and other large towns on the line, and the rest from the country immediately surrounding the park. The arrangements, carried out under the efficient direction of Mr. W. B. Baker, of Slough, the respected manager and secretary of this excellent charity, deserves especial notice, aided as it was by the committee, consisting of Messrs. Bradley, Clements, Clark, Hancock, and Harper, and with the kindness of the board of directors of the Great Western Railway, who, with their usual liberality towards their employés, for the sole benefit of the institution, ran special trains from London, Reading, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Oxford, and Newbury, calling at all intermediate stations, where tickets had been sold, to convey the visitors, who, on their arrival, proceeded, headed by several bands of music, direct to the park, where, after partaking of a *déjeûner*, they joined in the rural sports provided on the occasion, of which archery, "Aunt Sally," and dancing formed the prominent features, and were extensively patronised by the large concourse of ladies who graced the day with their presence. Besides, there were several entertainments of vocal and instrumental music, contributed by Mr. Sam Collins, Mr. Busby, and a *troupe* of funny negro minstrels, the Paddington Volunteer Rifle Band (formerly known as the Great Western Railway Band), composed solely of mechanics at the Paddington terminus, under the leadership of Mr. Hattersley, Adams's Slough Band, and Matthews's Oxford Band. The Terpsichorean arrangements were under the experienced direction of Mr. Bareham, of Marylebone-road, and the refreshments were satisfactorily provided by Mr. Staff, of London. Hungerford Park was kindly lent on the occasion by its owner, Major Willes, one of the Berkshire magistrates, and the gallant major's steward (Mr. Hopper) used every effort to afford a hearty welcome. The park, comprising between 100 and 200 acres, is situated about sixty-five miles from London, near the small borough town of Hungerford, on the borders of Wilts, in Berks, the present terminus of the Hungerford branch line of this railway. A staff of the rural police were present, under Superintendent Harfield, assisted by Sergeant Reece. The visitors were conveyed to their respective destinations at a late hour, all apparently highly appreciating the pleasing entertainment that had been provided on such a liberal scale.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday morning the marriage of the Hon. Miss Bulteel, niece to Earl Grey and daughter of Lady Elizabeth Bulteel, of No. 1, Eaton-place, West, with Bingham Mildmay, Esq., cousin of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, Bart., was solemnised at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.

MOHAMMEDAN SAINTS, OR FANATIC ARABS.—*(See Page 55.)*



ARABS OF THE DESERT.—*(See Page 55.)*

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

OSBORNE, SATURDAY.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove out yesterday afternoon.

The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of Her Majesty.

The dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady A. Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

SUNDAY.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort walked out yesterday.

The Prince and Princess Leiningen and Prince William of Baden visited Her Majesty on Friday, and stayed to luncheon.

Prince William of Baden took leave of her Majesty previous to his departure for Germany.

The Prince and Princess Leiningen dined with the Queen yesterday.

The party also included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady A. Bruce, Sir James Clark, and Dr. Baley.

The Earl Granville arrived on a visit to Her Majesty.

Divine service was performed at Osborne this morning by the Rev. G. Prothero, before Her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. The Earl Granville also attended the service.

TUESDAY.

The Queen and Prince Consort received by telegraph this morning the joyful intelligence of the confinement of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and the birth of a Princess, which took place at ten minutes after eight o'clock this morning. The Princess Royal and infant Princess are doing well.

Her Majesty's dinner party yesterday included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Prince and Princess Leiningen, Lady A. Bruce, Colonel and Lady Katherine V. Harcourt, and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

The Duchess of Kent took leave of Her Majesty to-day, on her return to Frogmore House. Her Royal Highness crossed over in the Royal yacht Fairy, attended by Lady A. Bruce and Lord James Murray.

WEDNESDAY.

The Queen, Prince Consort, and Princess Alice rode on horseback yesterday, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

Her Majesty has received a telegraphic message, dated this morning, at Potsdam, announcing that her Royal Highness the Princess Royal's condition is most satisfactory, and that the infant Princess is perfectly well.

It is stated that the Queen will visit Germany in September, and make a short stay at Berlin and Coburg.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

BERLIN, July 24, 10.22 A.M.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William has just been happily delivered of a daughter. Her Royal Highness and the Royal infant are doing well.

BERLIN, Wednesday Evening.—The health of the Princess Frederick William and the Royal infant being quite satisfactory, no bulletins have been published to-day.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the correspondence which took place between President Buchanan and Queen Victoria relative to the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States:—

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE QUEEN.

"To Her Majesty Queen Victoria,—I have learned from the public journals that the Prince of Wales is about to visit your Majesty's North American dominions. Should it be the intention of his Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States, I need not say how happy I should be to give him a cordial welcome to Washington.

"You may be well assured that everywhere in this country he will be greeted by the American people in such a manner as cannot fail to prove gratifying to your Majesty. In this they will manifest their deep sense of your domestic virtues, as well as their convictions of your merits as a wise patriot and constitutional sovereign.—Your Majesty's most obedient servant, "JAMES BUCHANAN.

"Washington, June 4, 1860."

THE QUEEN'S REPLY.

"Buckingham Palace, June 22, 1860.

"My Good Friend,—I have been much gratified at the feelings which prompted you to write to me, inviting the Prince of Wales to come to Washington. He intends to return from Canada through the United States, and it will give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to you in person that these feelings are fully reciprocated by him. He will thus be able, at the same time, to mark the respect which he entertains for the chief magistrate of a great and friendly state and kindred nation.

"The Prince of Wales will drop all Royal state on leaving my dominions, and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew, as he has done when travelling on the Continent of Europe.

"The Prince Consort wishes to be kindly remembered to you.—I remain, ever your good friend,

"VICTORIA R."

The trowel destined for the use of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the important and interesting occasion of laying the last stone of the Victoria-bridge, is composed of oxidised silver. The handle is formed of a finely-modelled beaver—emblem of Canada. The front side of the blade is composed of maple-branches and leaves—another emblem of the colony—intertwined with the rose, shamrock, and thistle, surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plume—all exquisitely chased in relief on the solid metal. The centre forms a shield, bearing the following inscription: "To commemorate the completion of the Victoria-bridge by his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales.—Montreal, 1860." On the other side is a beautifully engraved representation of the magnificent structure itself, copied from a photograph taken on the spot. Another trowel for the use of his Royal Highness is intended to lay the first stone of the new Houses of Parliament at Ottawa. The building is to be of the Tudor-Gothic style, and the trowel in its form and elaborate ornamentation is in perfect harmony with the edifice, a representation of which is engraved on the blade.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness the Sovereign Prince of Lichtenstein, the Marquis of Exeter, and Major Greville, joined the circle partaking of the hospitality of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, at Goodwood, on Tuesday.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly on Saturday evening at Cambridge House. Their Serene Highnesses the Sovereign Prince Lichtenstein and the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe honoured the *réunion* with their presence.

The members of the United Service Club intend to give a dinner to Lord Clyde on the occasion of his return from India. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will preside on the occasion, and the 31st inst. is the probable date of the entertainment.

Mrs. Sidney Herbert had an assembly on Wednesday evening at the family mansion in Belgrave-square. The company began to arrive at half-past ten o'clock. Amongst the diplomatic corps present were—His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and Madame Musurus, his Excellency the Austrian Minister, his Excellency the Saxon Minister, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, his Excellency the Sicilian Minister, his Excellency the Greek Minister, his Excellency the Swiss Minister, his Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands, his Excellency the Brazilian Minister, his Excellency the Portuguese Minister, his Excellency the Swedish Minister and Baron Platen, Count and Countess Blondoff, M. Oliviera, Count Louis Corti, Captain Falbe, &c. Previously to the assembly, the Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Herbert entertained at dinner—His Excellency the Ambassador of France, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Bishop of Oxford, the Earl and Countess de Grey, the Earl and Countess of Strafford, the Count Strzelecki, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lady Molesworth, Viscountess de Vesci, &c.

FESTIVITIES AT GOODWOOD.—The Duke and Duchess of Richmond are displaying the customary princely hospitalities at Goodwood House during the race week. The "house list" comprises—The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Lord and Lady Cecilia Bingham, Viscount Clifden, Lord William Lennox, Lord Arthur Lennox, the Duchess (Emily) of Beaufort and Lady Edith Somerset, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield and Lady Evelyn Stanhope, Baron and Baroness de Rothschild and Miss de Rothschild, the Earl of Wilton and Lady Katherine Egerton, the Earl of Strafford, the Earl of Zetland, the Earl Annesley, the Earl of Coventry, Viscount Canterbury, Lord Dunkellin, Sir Henry and Lady Sophia Des Vœux, Mr. Gerard and Lady Augusta Sturt, the Earl of Winchilsea, the Marquis of Hartington, General the Right Hon. J. Peel, Admiral the Hon. Henry Rous, Colonel the Hon. J. Macdonald, Colonel Maitland, Mr. George Payne, Mr. Charles Greville, Mr. Savile, Mr. Des Vœux, Mr. Wilbraham Lennox, Mr. Ten Broeck, &c.

The Wednesday receptions of Mrs. Dallas at the American Legation are discontinued, owing to the death of a near relative.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

His Highness the Prince Poniatowski and the Marquis of Gavira have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, from Rome.

The Prince Victor Bariatinski has arrived at Long's Hotel from Paris.

The Prince and Princess Koutchikoff and family have left the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, for Paris.

The Prince and Princess Hohenlohe Schillingsfurst have left Long's Hotel for the Isle of Wight.

The Duchess de Soto Mayor has left Maurigy's Hotel, for Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normandy have left the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, for Fulham.

The Marquis La Greca has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from Paris.

The Marquis of Lansdowne will leave Lansdowne House in a few days for his residence at Richmond.

The Earl Granville returned to London on Monday morning, from Osborne.

Frances Anne Marchioness of Londonderry has left Holderness House for Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees.

The Earl and Countess of Fife and family have left Grosvenor-crescent for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Warwick have left town for Kingston-on-Thames, where the noble earl has taken a house for a few months.

The Earl and Countess Spencer left Spencer House, St. James's, on Saturday, to pass a few days at Althorpe Hall, Northamptonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Shelburne, have left London on a tour in Germany.

The Countess Cowley and the Ladies Wellesley left town on Saturday for the British Embassy, Paris.

The Countess of Dalkeith has left Curzon-street on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn at Tunbridge Wells.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston will leave town to-day on a visit to Her Majesty at Osborne.

Count and Countess de Flahault arrived at Coventry House on Wednesday from Brighton.

Lord Clyde has left Wallace's Hotel, Hyde-park-corner, for Osborne, on a visit to Her Majesty.

Lord and Lady Stuart de Decies, accompanied by the Hon. Miss Stuart de Decies and the Baroness Prochazka, have arrived at Maurigy's Hotel, from Dromana House, near Waterford.

Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke have left town for their seat, Compton Verney, Warwickshire.

Baron James de Rothschild, jun., has arrived at Wallace's Hotel, from Paris.

The Hon. Spencer and Lady Harriet Cowper have left Farrance's Hotel for Sandringham Hall, Norfolk.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Keppel and Miss Keppel have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

Mr. and Lady Hester Leeke have left the St. George's Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston have arrived at the London Hotel, Albemarle-street, from Morby Hall, near York.

Mr. Foley, M.P., and Mrs. Foley, have left the St. George's Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hampson have arrived at the London Hotel, from Manchester.

Mr. and Lady Isabella Schuster have left town for the Lakes, *en route* for the Earl of Orkney's seat in Scotland.

M. Sabouroff, Secretary to the Russian Legation, left town on Wednesday for Paris.

THE LATE LORD ELPHINSTONE.—The mortal remains of the lamented Lord Elphinstone were removed on Monday afternoon, from Ellison's private hotel, King-street, St. James's, to Hookwood, the deceased lord's seat, near Godstone, in Surrey, preparatory to interment. The funeral took place on Tuesday. At half-past twelve o'clock the funeral *cortége*, consisting of a hearse and four and six mourning coaches, left Hookwood for the parish church of Limpsfield, near Godstone, a little more than a mile distant from the house. In the mourning coaches were—Mr. W. P. Adam, the Rev. H. Erskine, Mr. Walter Elliot, Viscount Hawarden, Lord Willoughby De Eresby, Captain Erskine, Captain Frederick Elphinstone, Hon. Alberic Willoughby, the Earl of Shelburne, Major Douglas Jones, Lord Belhaven, Mr. George Loch, Mr. W. A. Loch, General Mornish, Viscount Sydney, Viscount Dangan, Colonel Bates, Dr. Peel, Colonel Russell, Dr. Morshead, Mr. Leveson Gower, Mr. A. Bellington, Mr. John Howard Williams, the Earl of Ellenborough, Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. A. Malet, the Rev. William Charlesworth, &c. The Count de Flahault and Lord Aveland were both prevented being present. The village church was crowded; but the funeral was conducted in a very private manner. The remains of the deceased were deposited beside those of his late uncle, the Hon. Mount-Stuart Elphinstone.

LETTER OF THE PRINCESSES FREDERICA AND MARY OF HANOVER TO HERR MORITZ.

A German journal publishes a letter addressed by the young Princesses Frederica and Mary of Hanover to Gustav Moritz, of Dresden, the well-known writer of popular works for youth. This letter reflects so much credit on the good taste and amiable feelings of the youthful and illustrious writers, that we doubt not its perusal will gratify the readers of the *Lady's Newspaper*. We therefore subjoin the following literal translation of it:—

"Dear Herr Moritz,—We are desirous of offering you our best thanks for the many agreeable hours your delightful books have afforded us. In the early part of the winter we happened both to be ill at the same time, and your tale called, "The Foundling," was read to us. We were so very much pleased with it, that mamma kindly gave us the whole collection of your tales as a Christmas present. We have read them all with great delight; but those which please us most are, "George Neumark," the "Little Drummer," and "Betty and Tom." We pray that God may grant you the enjoyment of good health for many years to come, and that you may have much happiness in your old age, since you know how to provide so much happiness to the young.

"FREDERICA AND MARY OF HANOVER.

"Hanover, January 4, 1860."

CHRISTENING OF A SPANISH PRINCESS.

The infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier was recently christened at Madrid; and the King and Queen of Spain, who stood sponsors for the young Princess, conferred on her the following list of names, somewhat lengthy, it must be confessed, even for a Spanish Princess: "Maria de las Mercedes, Isabel, Francisca de Asis, Antonia, Luisa, Fernanda, Felipa, Amalia, Christina, Francisca de Paula, Ramona, Rita, Cayetana, Manuela, Juana, Josefa, Joaquina, Anna, Rafaela, Santissima-Trinidad, Gaspara, Melchora, Baltasara, Filomena, Teresa, Todos-los-Santos." In addition to this very liberal endowment in the way of names, the Queen conferred on the infant Princess the Order of Maria Louisa.

THE WOUNDED VOLUNTEERS AT PALERMO.

The following communication has been received from the Committee of the Ladies' Garibaldi Benevolent Association, from Signora Mario, the Florence Nightingale of Italy, in reply to a letter from a lady connected with the association:—

"GARIBALDI HOSPITAL, PALERMO, July 16.

"Your welcome letter, dated 5th of July, reached me yesterday in the midst of our sick and wounded, and as a steamer leaves this to-morrow, I lose no time in replying to your questions. As you will see by the paper sent by General Garibaldi to Lady Shaftesbury, he wishes me to receive the sums you collect for the invalids. Send them, therefore, to the banker whose name I enclose, as this is the safest and quickest method of receiving money from England. I will send you every fortnight an account of the expenditure, signed by the General, who will besides send you a receipt for each remittance; thus your subscribers will know that their offerings are applied to the end for which they were given. I can find no words to express my gratitude to you all for your kind thought of our poor volunteers, who have suffered what no regular army can ever suffer—suffered without a murmur, though many of them had never known a hardship until they came to Sicily. Your contributions will prove invaluable just now, as they will enable Dr. Ripari to supply to the wounded many comforts (in England we should call them necessities) which must otherwise be foregone. Moreover, among the remnants of the first expedition—*i.e.*, of the heroes who landed at Marsala and won Palermo—many are totally disabled, and several have left young widows and children unprovided for. In a moment like this, when yesterday is forgotten to-day, and all thoughts are fixed on to-morrow, it is not unlikely that many of the pioneers will be overlooked. As it is, all those who are rendered unfit for service by wounds or sickness, are sent home with 11½ piastri (about 2*l.* 10s.), which is all they will carry from Sicily in memory of the signal service rendered. It would be a glorious thing if the women of England should succeed in raising such sums as shall serve to render the future of these martyrs of liberty free from want.

"You may ask me how things are organised here. You must remember that Garibaldi's expedition was organised with such rapidity that he had neither time nor means to provide aught save powder, shot, and brave hearts with which to face the foe; hence for medical aid, as for everything else, he had to trust to volunteers. Of the braves who fell at Calatafini, all who survived have come on to Palermo, where the old military hospital is better adapted for dogs than men; indeed, our

men will not remain there, but petitioned the General to remove them. After the taking of Palermo, temporary hospitals were opened, which are now centred in this. Dr. Ripari, the head physician of the general army, casting his eyes around for an airy, healthy spot for his men, hit upon the Collegio Massimo of the Jesuits as sure to be just the thing, and so it proves. During the five weeks that it has been opened we have not lost a man save one, who died of black small-pox; but as our space enabled us to give him a floor to himself, the infection has not spread. All are progressing; one poor fellow with both arms shot through and a ball in his breast, went out yesterday for the first time; and another whose arm we scarcely hoped to save three weeks since, went up with me to see the General last night. We have a poor Hungarian here who received a ball in his back which went out at his breast, and another in his right arm. Several with their left arms taken off, prayed to be amputated below the elbow, believing they could still point their guns on the stump. You never hear a complaint among the wounded. 'We came to die with Garibaldi,' they say, 'and we hope to do so yet.' He is the idol of the volunteers. When he came to visit them the other day, all eyes from every bed were fixed upon him. As they get better, their first prayer is, 'take me to Garibaldi?' Each feels himself the 'favourite son,' and indeed, the General is a father to them all. When I gave him your letter his eyes lighted up with joy; he already knew of your exertions; 'God bless the noble people of England!' he said, 'how much we owe then!' He means to write to your committee when he has time; but he is bored to death here. His element is the camp or the desert; not a palace where he 'receives' from 4 a.m. to 8 p.m. If immediately after a battle—which may occur in an open plain or a mountain height, far off from even a village—the wounded are promptly attended to, amputation skilfully performed, balls extracted at once, we save the greater portion, but to effect that, the medical staff must be numerous, able, and well provided with all necessaries. As for hospital tents, I believe Garibaldi's men have never known what they are—they must be very light, as he never carries much baggage.

"Let lint come in abundance, as here nothing is used but the wretched ravellings, which are a great trouble to prepare, and last but once. The air-cushions will be invaluable, as they take up little space."

A SISTER OF CHARITY'S COURAGE.

A Palermo letter gives the following anecdote of a sister of charity: "A young patriot, named Francisco Riso, was killed on April 4th during a popular demonstration which took place before Garibaldi's arrival. On April 20th his father, Giovanni Riso, sixty years old, was shot by the Bourbon soldiers without so much as the form of a trial. On the very day that Garibaldi entered Palermo a young and beautiful nun, Ignacia Riso, the sister and daughter of the two Risos above-named, left the convent, and amidst a shower of balls and grape-shot, a cross in one hand and a poignard in the other, placed herself at the head of Garibaldi's column, crying, 'Down with the Bourbons! Death to the tyrant! Vengeance!' She kept her place as long as the fighting lasted, and her courageous attitude electrified the volunteers. Ever since that day the name of Ignacia Riso has been held sacred. When she passes in the street the soldiers bow low and bless her with the most profound respect. Garibaldi himself pays her great attention, and loves her as if she were his own daughter."

A few days since the Clerkenwell Ragged Schools were entertained by Mr. Bodkin, the Assistant-Judge for Middlesex, at his beautiful seat at Highgate. About one o'clock the children and the band partook of a bountiful dinner, served by the ladies, and attended by the worthy host and his daughter.

A verdict of 1,300*l.* damages against the County Down Railway Company was obtained on Saturday, at Antrim Assizes, by Mr. Duffield, a provision merchant of Belfast, for injuries suffered in an accident caused by the negligence of the defendants' servants. Another gentleman, who was also a sufferer by the occurrence, it will be remembered, was awarded 2,100*l.* against the same company, upon a similar action, tried on the previous day.

An appeal has been made by an influential committee of British and American merchants in Syria to the sympathies of the British public on behalf of the 75,000 Christians who are suffering from the sanguinary conflict between the Druses and the Maronites of the Lebanon. There are, it appears, upward of 150 towns, villages, and hamlets destroyed by fire, and no fewer than 10 000 widows and orphans deprived of their husbands and fathers in this cold-blooded massacre.

NOTES ON ART.

The Parliamentary grant of 2,500*l.* to the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum has been appropriated to the purchase of 134 of the drawings in the famous Lawrence Collection. This collection has been three times before the public in a prominent way: First, at Sir Thomas's death, when Government might have purchased the entire collection at a comparatively trifling cost, but the King of Holland and the Oxford subscribers divided the largest shares between them. The second occasion on which a large number of the drawings was dispersed, was on the decease of the late King of Holland. At that time, Mr. Woodburn, the eminent picture-dealer, was one of the largest buyers. Mr. Woodburn's recent death consigned the collection once more to public competition. The drawings are the works of celebrated old masters; many of them are the productions of Raphael's pencil, several are by Michael Angelo, and others by Correggio, &c. Sir Thomas Lawrence is said to have expended no less than 40,000*l.* in forming this valuable and interesting collection.

It is now determined that the memorial to Hallam, the historian, shall be a statue; and several eminent English sculptors have been invited to send designs in competition for the commission.

A list has been published of the gentlemen whose names appear this year on the books of the Royal Academy as candidates for the degree of Associate. The list comprises—in the class of painting, 42 names; in that of sculpture, 12: in architecture, 13; and in engraving, 6. From these several lists, Associates for the vacant places will be chosen.

A very finely-designed church in the later decorated style, is now in course of erection at Hastings. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The architect is Mr. S. S. Teulon.

A picture by Jouvenet, a French artist, who lived about the commencement of the last century, has recently been placed in the gallery of the Louvre. The subject of the picture is the "Visitation," and is pronounced to be quite a *chef d'œuvre*. It is a curious fact, that the artist having been struck with paralysis, which deprived him of the power of motion on the whole of his right side, painted this picture with his left hand. It is one of the finest of his many excellent works. At the foot of the canvas, the following inscription appears: "J. Jouvenet dextra paralyticus, sinistra fecit. 1716."

The Pontifical Government has commissioned M. Calamata to execute an engraving of Raphael's celebrated picture of the "Holy Sacrament."

The Victoria Cross Gallery has been augmented by the introduction of a portrait commemorative of the event by which Mr. Thomas Henry Kavanagh won his Cross. The gallant civilian is pourtrayed in the dress of a native gentleman of Lucknow, and surrounded by his friends and companions, among whom are Sir James Outram and Sir Robert Napier.

A series of several hundreds of very interesting water-colour sketches, made in India by Mr. Lundgren may be seen in the Gallery, in which Mr. Barker's picture of the "Relief of Lucknow" is exhibited, They consist of a number of portraits executed with surprising spirit and skill. One, the most remarkable, is that of Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), sketched at Lucknow; another is that of General Outram, sketched at Calcutta. There are likewise sketches of General Mansfield, Sir Hope Grant, Brigadier Russell, and numerous officers of their respective staffs; there is also one of that double traitor, Maun Sing. With the portraits are combined various picturesque incidents connected with the Indian war, and with the artist's journey through the North West and Bengal provinces. The portrait of the late Sir Henry Havelock, made from impressions of the character of the original, and from hints and suggestions received from the dead hero's family, is pronounced to be the most successful likeness extant.

Lady Mary Pelham died on Monday last, at the Dowager Countess of Chichester's residence in Grosvenor-place, after a short illness. Her ladyship was eldest daughter of the late earl, and was born in 1802.

A few days ago the son of Mr. W. F. Taylor, of High-street, Windsor, between ten and eleven years old, while fishing in the river Thames, near the Brocas, accidentally fell into the water, twelve feet deep. Although unable to swim, the little fellow having seen his father indulge in the amusement of floating down stream, had the presence of mind to imitate him by throwing himself on his back, head straight, and his hands in his trousers' pockets. He thus floated a distance of 200 feet, when Mr. F. Andrews, of Windsor, who was rowing up the river, hearing the little fellow crying out "God save me!" "God help me!" immediately proceeded to his rescue,

WEEKLY MUSICAL SUMMARY.

Rossini's *Semiramide* has been brought out in Paris, with a wonderful amount of scenic splendour, for the purpose of introducing to the Parisian public the sisters Carlotta and Barbara Marchisio, two young singers who have earned great celebrity in Venice. Carlotta, the soprano, took the character of Semiramide, and Barbara, the contralto, that of Arsace. The Parisian critics, whilst fully acknowledging the talent of these ladies, state that their performance was far from producing the effect naturally expected from the high fame which had heralded their arrival in France. The trying ordeal of presenting themselves to a Parisian audience caused a feeling of nervousness which, throughout the whole of the first act, impeded the free display of their powers; but in the second act, when they had gained self-possession, their efforts elicited well-merited applause.

Madame Miolan-Carvalho is engaged for twelve performances at the Royal Opera in Berlin, during the month of September. She will, of course, appear in her favourite character, Dinorah.

That prolific composer, Pacini, has just completed a new opera, called *The Muleteer of Toledo*, and he is now engaged on another, to be entitled *Berta*.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha has recently composed a hymn for male voices, which he has dedicated to the Wurtzburg Choral Union.

The rage for reviving the long-neglected operas of Gluck would seem to be going the round of Europe. The great master's *Iphigenie in Tauris* has recently been produced at the Court Theatre of Munich. It is said to be but indifferently performed as far as concerns the singers; but great praise is bestowed on the effective manner in which the music is executed by the orchestra.

Madame Borghi-Mamo is engaged for the ensuing season at Bologna, Madame Charton Demeur at Madrid, and Signora Lagrua at St. Petersburg. The last-mentioned lady has recently been singing with wonderful success at Pesth, and on the night of her farewell appearance at the National Theatre, a deputation of her enthusiastic admirers presented her with a "Norma-Sickle"—that is to say, a sickle to be used by her in her personation of the character of Norma. The hook is of silver, and the handle, which is silver gilt, is ornamented with three precious stones, a ruby, a diamond, and an emerald. The sickle bears the following German inscription: "Dem Fraulein Lagrua, die Pesther Jugend, 1860." (To Signora Lagrua, from the young men of Pesth, 1860.)

The concert for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Mr. Robert Brough took place in St. James's Hall, on the 20th inst., when many eminent members of the musical profession rendered their gratuitous services in aid of the benevolent object. The vocalists were Mesdames Catherine Hayes, Louisa Vinning, Enderssohn, Weiss, Laura Baxter, Sainton-Dolby and Paget; Miss Parepa, Miss Poole, Miss Banks, Miss Theresa Jeffreys, Miss Palmer; Messrs. W. Harrison, William Cowper, Weiss and Santley. The solo instrumentalists were M. Sainton, Mr. G. Collins, Mr. R. S. Pratten, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. T. Harper, and Mr. Hughes. There was a full orchestra selected from the bands of the Royal Italian Opera, the Royal English Opera, and the Orchestral Union. The concert was conducted by Mr. Alfred Mellon, and the programme presented a tasteful and varied selection from the works of Beethoven, Mozart, Spohr, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Rossini, &c., together with many favourite popular pieces by English composers.

A concert is announced to take place on the 3rd of August, at the National School, Winchmere Hill, near Enfield. The proceeds are destined to aid the funds of the school, and the programme presents a combination of musical talent which cannot fail to render the entertainment highly attractive.

THE OPERA.

Verdi's *Rigoletto* was the performance at the Royal Italian Opera House on Saturday evening. With one exception the cast of the principal characters was the same as in former seasons: the single exception was the personation of Gilda by Madame Miolan-Carvalho; and it may be said that her performance was more perfect than in any part allotted to her since her arrival in London. Her acting was natural and graceful, and her singing faultless. Had Madame Carvalho studied the music of the part under the superintendence of the composer himself, she could scarcely have been expected to render it more correctly or more expressively. Mario, as in former seasons, took the character of the Duke di Mantua, with his admirable performance of which the opera-going public are sufficiently well acquainted. Ronconi's *Rigoletto* stands in dark and gloomy contrast with Gilda and the Duke of Mantua. Tagliofico as Sparafucile, and Madame Nantier-Didiée as Maddalena, were admirable. The curtain dropped amidst unanimous marks of approbation.

MISCELLANEA.

Alberto Mario has just been appointed by Garibaldi head of the National College of Palermo.

Mr. Divett, M.P. for Exeter, has signified his intention of retiring at the next election.

The French Academy at its last sitting fixed as the subject of the prize poetry for the year 1861, the Isthmus of Suez.

The enthronisation of Dr. Longley, Archbishop of York, has taken place in York Cathedral, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

A rumour is prevalent in the United States that the Mormons contemplate emigrating from Utah to one of the East India islands.

Dr. Cheever left New York for this country in the Adriatic on the 14th of this month, intending to be absent three or four months.

The Smithfield Club have leased their cattle show to the Agricultural Hall Company for twenty-one years.

The malady of the King of Prussia has become sensibly worse, and it is generally feared that the life of the illustrious patient is now fast drawing to its close.

Chateaubriand's sister, the Countess de Marigny, whose 100th birthday was noticed some few weeks ago as having made a sensation at Dinan, died at that place on the 17th inst.

We learn from New York that the celebrated Madame Lola Montes, Countess of Landsfeldt, lies at the point of death, having been given over by her medical attendants.

A chapter was held at Durham on Saturday morning last, by the dean and canons of the cathedral there, at which Dr. Villiers, Bishop of Carlisle, was elected to be Bishop of Durham.

We learn by the Bombay mail that Sir William Mansfield has inaugurated his military rule in that Presidency, by an order strongly objecting to the extensive use of plain clothes by officers.

Lord Panmure was expected to return to Brechin Castle on Monday, from Germany, but his lordship has been subjected to another attack of gout, and remains still at Wiesbaden.

In the "Almanach Imperial" for 1861, just published, the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, are no longer down in the list of independent States. Their names are not even mentioned.

The construction of another gun despatch vessel is being proceeded with at Pembroke dockyard. She is to be called the Nimble, and is being built in the same shed and from the same lines as the Espoir.

On the 25th of May the various ships which had sailed from French ports had taken to China 6,800 men, of a total of 7,500, of which the expeditionary corps is to be composed.

The second eclipse of the moon for this year will take place on the morning of the 1st day of August. This eclipse, the fourth this year, will be but partial, and invisible at Greenwich.

A telegram from Berne informs us that the Federal Council has received information that the Conferences on the neutrality of Switzerland will be indefinitely adjourned, as Austria absolutely refuses to take part in a Conference should Sardinia be admitted thereto.

Mr. Hawkins has tendered his resignation as Keeper of the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum. Great changes are likely to take place in the administration of the various branches of our antiquarian collections.

The will and codicil of Sir William Domville, Bart., of Southfield Lodge, Eastbourne, Sussex, who died on the 21st of May, at the age of eighty-six, were proved in London by his son, Sir James Graham Domville, Bart., the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under 30,000*l.*

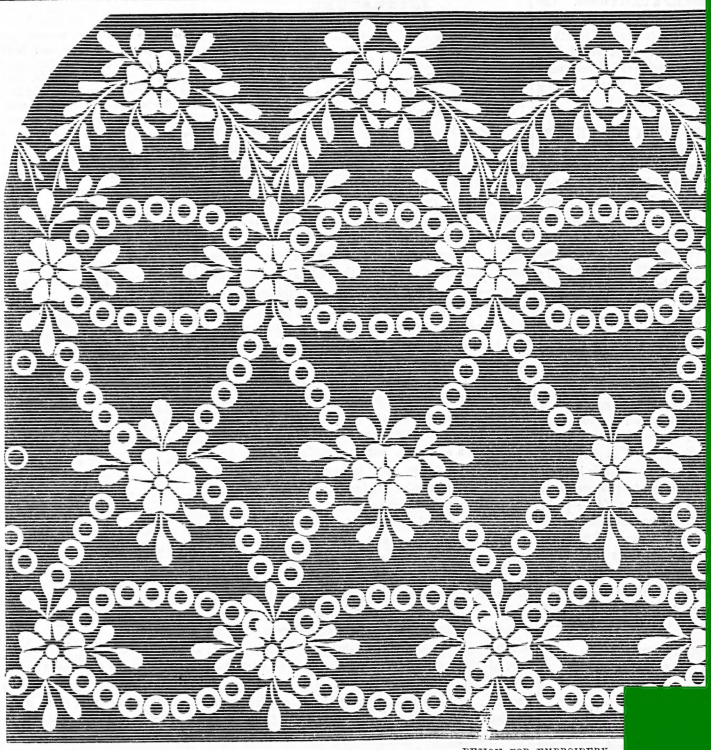
Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay, has generously forwarded a donation of 50*l.* to the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Bow-road, and in doing so expresses the satisfaction he experiences in being able to contribute to the funds of a charity so well deserving of support.

By the last accounts from China, the Admiral had purchased for the Government a new and very fast paddle-wheel steamer, lately built at Whampoa, and fitted (it was supposed) for the opium trade. Her name had not been fixed, although it was supposed that she would be called the Tay.

Mrs. Ross, the mother of the champion rifleman, is a lady of comparatively small stature; but many of her feats with gun and rod are recorded along the banks of Tay. On the estate of Aboyne, in 1849 or 1850, Mrs. Ross killed a grouse with a single rifle bullet at a distance of 100 yards.—*Arbroath Guide.*

The disparity of the sexes in the crudely-informed colony of Victoria appears to be greater than in any other part of Australia. The last census of the population of the colony showed 88,355 unmarried men of twenty years and upwards, to but 12,545 unmarried women of corresponding ages. The proportion of unmarried men on the gold-fields was still greater, the bachelors being to the spinsters in the proportion of upwards of 20 to 1.

DESIGN FOR AN ORNAMENTAL PANEL IN WOOL WORK.



DESIGN FOR EMBROIDERY.